

## The Citizen

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wonder how long it will take us to become used to the pure food when we finally get it?

When automobile and balloon racing become too tame there remains the submarine boat.

Kansas will gladly avail itself of any kind of help in harvesting its corn crop so long as it is husky.

Milliners will rejoice to hear that 35,000 songbirds and parrots have been imported from Europe.

According to Dr. Parkhurst, a man can be wicked without being rich. Yes, but it doesn't pay to be.

So Boston has a new anti-spitting ordinance. But who would have thought that Boston needs such a law.

Now that eggs are suspected of harboring disease germs, it seems to be up to the pure food commission to label them.

King Edward's fame is not diminishing. Following up the hotel and cigar idea, somebody has named a necktie after him.

As a world power Japan should not be surprised at the information that we have in this country a considerable number of boxers.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt says that rich men love their wives just as poor men do. Some rich men love other men's wives just as poor men don't.

A Brazilian count astonished his guests by leaping into a den of lions. The effect upon the lions must also have been stunning, for the lions took the count.

Gen. Kuropatkin has written a history of the war between Russia and Japan. None of the Japanese generals apparently thinks it is necessary to do any writing on the subject.

Burbank has produced an apple that is red and sweet on one side and yellow and sour on the other. What a popular apple this will be with the schoolboy of the future, whose best girl may like sweet while he likes sour.

The new evening dress coat in London will be a blue swallow-tail with brass buttons. That will be the real Daniel Webster coat, which ex-Mayor Curtis' father used to wear, and it is to be hoped that the buff waistcoat will go with it.

A story comes from Kansas that a negro is turning into a watermelon, but we can't help thinking there is something twisted about this story. If the "turning into" were turned the other way around it would sound more convincing.

An Oklahoma woman has vowed that she will never eat again until her husband is converted. As the man when last heard from was still holding out he must be a miserly wretch who plans to save the food his wife would otherwise eat.

At Unlontown, Pa., a man who was charged with bigamy begged that the authorities would put him in jail without a trial because he was afraid to meet his wives in court. It is difficult to understand how a man with as much wisdom as that could make the mistake of committing bigamy.

Such are the uncertainties of fame. Not many years ago Sir Redvers Buller was regarded as one of the greatest soldiers in the British army. But the manner in which Sir Redvers conducted the campaign for the relief of Ladysmith during the Boer war brought him into disfavor with the war office in London and he was side-tracked. His complete disappearance from active service, remarks the Troy (N. Y.) Times, is now effected by placing him on the retired list.

The post office department's idea of printing special stamps for the 26 largest post offices, with the names of the cities for which the stamps are issued, running across the face, and of over-printing ordinary stamps for the remaining post offices of the three highest classes—about 5,900 offices—with the name of the place and abbreviated state name, will give philatelists a new field of enterprise, if they care to enter it. A complete collection of United States stamps then would be a big one—and almost as interesting as a complete collection of United States postmarks.

Before long the students of geography will have to add a new river to the list of streams in Africa. The duke of Abruzzi, who has been exploring the region of the Mountains of the Moon, has found a river that is marked on no existing maps.

## Aesthetics in the Matter of One's Diet

By JOSIAH OLDFIELD.



HAVE no quarrel with the school of ascetics. The conquest of every passion must always be an object of respectful reverence.

There are those who have reduced the cravings of appetite so that a piece of bread and a glass of water satisfy all the desires of the body. For these I have no message.

There are others, and they form the greater bulk of the community, to whom the pleasures of the table are very real joys. They sit down to a well-served meal with a sense of satisfaction and rise from it again with a heartfelt grace of thankfulness for all the good things they have so thoroughly enjoyed.

I throw my lot unhesitatingly with those who rejoice over the bountiful gift that the earth offers for man's sustenance, and only modify my raptures by agreeing with the wise man when he says: "Better is a dinner of herbs and peace withal, than a stalled ox and enmity therewith."

If, then, feeding is a thing of pleasure as well as a thing of necessity, it is worth while cultivating it as something of value and more precious than the mere possession of much gold.

There are to-day a rapidly growing number of men and women, of artistic temperament and aesthetic tastes, to whom the joys of clean feeding and dainty living are appealing more and more strongly, and who are demanding that their food shall harmonize with their aspirations about beauty and not disgust them with revelations as to its unsavory origin.

This is the class to which my message is meant, and for whom I have a word of helpful teaching.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have eaten no fresh food, and so I have tested fully and for myself in practice both sides of the question.

I am not a vegetarian, and have no sympathy with many of the foolish fads which are being promulgated under that title, but, as a fruitarian I am more and more conscious that the progress of the higher classes is from carnivorousness towards fruitarianism—from meat-eating towards fruit-eating.

In the realm of fruits there is life and sustenance, as well as art and beauty. From a dietary wisely selected from the vegetable world there is hope for the confirmed dyspeptic, color to be regained by the waxen white anaemic, strength to be won anew by the devitalized and debilitated, complexion to be touched afresh with the bloom of health, and life to be lengthened and pain overcome.

It is from our food that every cell of our body is built up again and again, so that if we use beautiful and healthy food we may rightly hope in time to possess more completely beautiful and healthy bodies.

## A Thought on Our Unfinished Plans

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

achieved.

And in character we are plans, not cathedrals; cartoons, not pictures; thumbnail sketches, not perfect drawings; bundles of resolves, rather than great minds and hearts in whom morality is automatic and truth and goodness unconscious because native. But it is nothing against a tree that in its ambition to do great things it unrolls more blossoms than it can ripen fruit. It is nothing against a man or woman that their aspirations outrun their achievements.

For a man made in the image of God, who carries eternity in his heart and has a million years in which to fulfill his dreams, it is all right to hitch the wagon to a star. Moses was very much depressed an hour before he died because his plans were unfulfilled. But when Christ came to the Mount of Transfiguration it was Moses who appeared to Him and had come to help plan the new ideal commonwealth. It seems that Moses had been building cities in God's summer land. After a thousand years of experience he brought his wisdom and success for encouragement to Jesus Christ in the hour when He was on His Mount looking across into His promised land, for Christ was not to build His new palaces of peace in the life that now is, but in the life that was to come.

What if the gifted youth be denied his chance? What if the poet's songs be unsung? What if the reformer's dreams be unfulfilled? What if the mother must die before her children achieve their success? What if Moses never builds his Jerusalem in the Promised Land? God understands the blossom; He does not have to see each bud ripened into the perfect fruit. It is given to an earthly parent to be contented with the child's intention and purpose. And if we, being evil, see far off and future things done by our little children, is not God able to see the plan perfected that we never can see?

"I know not where His Islands lift their fringed palms in air; I only know I cannot drift beyond his love and care."

Nothing is more beautiful than an excess of bloom, promise and aspiration in youth. But when the youth comes to old age the man grown gray looks back over his past and realizes that not one-tenth of what he had planned has been



## The Immortality of the Soul

By REV. JUDSON TITSWORTH.  
Milwaukee.

ple studied the personal individualities of their fellow men.

The development of man is a development of his spiritual being and a widening of his religious intellect. Many of the obscure heavenly mysteries then become clear to him and his spiritual knowledge enables him to unravel many of the higher mysteries.

Perhaps the greatest mystery in religious life is the mystery of the human soul. The popular religious fancy that St. Peter will stand at the gate of heaven, waiting the entrance of the soul that has left the body, is not seriously believed by deep religious thinkers. A clear white light will penetrate a glass window, which will defy a green, yellow or blue ray, so will the spotless soul penetrate the heavenly atmosphere, when the unclean one will be unable.

## WHY DUAL TARIFFS.

IMPORTANCE OF STARTING RIGHT ON THAT QUESTION.

Whenever Foreign Discrimination Compels Us to Adopt Two Different Sets of Schedules a Minimum Tariff Should First Be Established as a Basis.

Efforts have been made from time to time in these columns to point out the radical difference between a minimum and maximum tariff system and a maximum and minimum system. The necessity for emphasizing this distinction becomes apparent in view of the fact that substantially all the plans and schemes formulated for so-called "reciprocity" arrangements are based upon a maximum tariff from which a minimum tariff is to be created by means of reduced rates of duty. Almost without exception the advocates of a dual tariff for the United States start out with the maximum. Complete ignorance seems to prevail on this question.

The United States has no maximum tariff. The only tariff it has is the minimum—that is to say, the single set of duties adopted in 1897, as adequate for the protection of American labor and industry.

All the countries which have adopted a dual tariff have created maximum rates for trading purposes. They make their tariff duties higher than normal by from 25 to 100 per cent, in order that they have something to dicker with. After they have made concessions for the sake of advantages to be gained in export markets their tariff rates are only brought back to the normal. There has been no real reduction.

The United States cannot play this game of marking up and marking down tariffs under our existing tariff system. It has nothing but minimum tariff to operate with; it has nothing to swap. Therefore, say the "reciprocity" people, let us install a dual tariff system, a maximum and a minimum.

Right here would come in the question of the vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and a minimum and maximum tariff. If the existing schedules are to be the maximum from which reductions may be made in favor of imports from countries which grant to our exports their lowest tariff rates, that is one thing. If, however, the existing schedules are to be held as the minimum, to be increased as against imports from countries refusing to grant to our exports their lowest rates, that is another and a very different thing.

In the first case supposed—maximum and minimum—we should have a continually changing and unstable system of tariff duties. The producer who to-day operates under a 50 per cent. ad valorem duty, which insures his market, and under that duty rate contracts a year ahead for his labor and raw materials, may to-morrow, or next week, or next month, find that "by executive authority," conferred by act of congress, the duty rate has been reduced 20 per cent., and is now 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 per cent. That would amount to a net reduction of ten per cent. in the selling price of his product. Of course he could not continue to pay the same rate of wages and the same prices for raw materials. He must shut down his works, lay off his work people, and stop buying raw materials, or else reduce wages.

We are not now arguing for the retention of the existing tariff schedules. That is not the question. What we are endeavoring to make clear is the fact that under a maximum and minimum tariff system a stable condition of rates of duty would become impossible. Therefore, we say, if we are to have a dual tariff at all—and very probably we must have two sets of schedules if we are to be prepared to punish countries discriminating unfairly against our exports—we should have a minimum and maximum, and not a maximum and minimum tariff.

Whatever may be our schedule of duty rates—whether the present Dingley rates or lower rates or higher rates—that schedule of rates should be the minimum, the irreducible minimum.

The interests alike of production and employment; of employer and employee; of wage payer and wage earner; of capital and labor; of the farmer or the miner who markets raw materials, the manufacturer who buys these raw materials, and the artisan who works them up into finished products ready for consumption—all these interests absolutely require a stable tariff, and irreducible minimum of duty rates.

As a rule, the advocates of a maximum tariff system intend through that system to bring about a material reduction of the existing tariff rates. The American Reciprocal Tariff League, for example, makes no secret of that intention. Pretty much all the reciprocity shouters are aiming at the same mark—all-around tariff reduction. Some protectionists are lending their sanction to dual tariff schemes, without comprehending that each and every one of these schemes has been devised as an indirect method of securing a general reduction of tariff rates and a larger competition of foreign products in the American market. To these protectionists we hope to make clear that there is a vital distinction between a maximum and minimum tariff and a minimum and maximum tariff. In minimum and maximum only is safety.

## EXPORTED MANUFACTURES.

Why Wage Earners Will Vote for Protection.

It is curious to note the pathetic persistence of the New England tariff reform organs, of which the Boston Herald is chief. It admits that the tariff reform issue is nowhere to be made a state issue this year in clean-cut fashion—not even in Massachusetts. This evident popular disinclination to hear more of the subject does not deter the esteemed Herald, however. It goes on to present the staple argument of the revisionists, which is that we no longer need a tariff because we are exporting manufactures. It cites the export figures—\$161,000,000 worth of iron and steel, \$69,000,000 worth of wood and manufactures therefrom, \$53,000,000 worth of cotton goods, \$41,000,000 of leather and goods made therefrom, \$25,000,000 worth of agricultural implements (at "export prices"), \$25,000,000 worth of cars and carriages and \$16,000,000 of scientific instruments, and so on.

The Herald does not believe the protectionist assertion that these exports represent almost entirely the surplus product of our mills, and that it is sold abroad at the prices prevailing abroad merely because it swells the output and not only assists to reduce the cost but enables the manufacturer to keep his mill in steady operation, which the home market sometimes is not broad enough unaided to accomplish. Not only the manufacturer, but the worker, is the gainer. If the Herald does not believe the manufacturers' representations on this subject, let it interview the workers—say, for example, in the tin mills.

And what would the reduction or abolition of the tariff do? The export trade would go the other way then. Instead of holding all our own market and selling Europe our surplus, we should then see Europe holding its own market and selling us its surplus. Wouldn't the American wage earner rather see his own products going out than European products coming in? We think he would. And that's why he votes the Republican congressional ticket.—Pittsburg Press.

## TRYING TO BREAK IN.



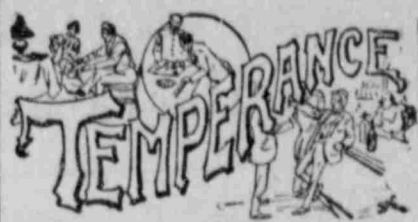
## It Does Make Votes.

"If the inspired campaign book would explain how a carpenter, a farmer, a house painter, a plumber, a stone mason, a bootblack, a teamster, a ditch digger, a hotel employee, a domestic servant, a railroad operative, a retail grocer, a clerk, a lawyer, a newspaper man, a clergyman, a physician, or others that might be mentioned, benefit by the tariff, it might make votes."—Springfield News.

There is not one among the avocations named which is not benefited by a protective tariff, not one among the millions who pursue those avocations that is not better paid, better employed, better fed, better clothed, and better housed than he could possibly be if we had no protective tariff. This is true of the mechanical trades, of the common laborers, of the professional men, of the bootblack, the newspaper man, the railroad operative, the domestic servant, the grocer, the clerk, the teamster—true of each and all of them. It is true of the Springfield News itself. We don't know whether that tariff-hating sheet was on earth in 1893-'97, but if it was it has only to compare its receipts and profits to-day with the receipts and profits of that dismal free-trade period in order to determine as to the indirect benefits of protection. As a matter of fact every man engaged in business and every man engaged in gainful occupation is benefited.

## For First Voters to Consider.

A protective tariff is a sharply defined question in the campaign of 1906. First voters must necessarily divide upon it. Do they wish to protect American wages and industries from foreign competition, or open wide the ports to the products of cheap foreign labor, admitting it free from any duty of a home protective nature? Do first voters prefer to make the next house Democratic and so cut off the present administration from legislative support during its last two years? These are practical business questions for 1,500,000 first voters who are themselves, for the most part, just engaged in business. This year over 60,000 voters in Missouri are entitled to take part in their first state and congressional election. Yet there are Bourbons who insist that this state is necessarily Democratic and that an old party label is of more consequence even to its young men than a living issue. It is a false view, and fresh surprises are in store for such hide-bound belittlement of political duty and opportunity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



## THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Some Plain Facts Regarding This Little Destroyer of Young Mankind.

We hold no brief for the cigarette, nor do we fail to recognize the fact that smoking by juveniles is an evil, but the case for remedying the evil is not helped by doubtful statements.

Everybody knows that tobacco is a poison, and the suggestion, therefore, that tobacco is injurious because of its impurity or adulteration or because poisons are added to it are altogether beside the issue.

If the tobacco smoked were the purest possible leaf the evil of smoking by juveniles, in my opinion, would not be a whit the less. If it were otherwise, there would be no necessity for suppressing such smoking so long as the youth was supplied with pure tobacco.

Since tobacco is itself a poison, we need no further argument against indulgence in it by the immature or its abuse by the grown-up person. We can well believe that certain tobaccos are more poisonous than others, but we much doubt whether substances more injurious than tobacco itself are added to the manufactured leaf.

Flavorings and sweetening substances, such as liquorice, glucose and glycerin, are often added, but these are harmless compared with pure tobacco itself.

Statements have been freely made that morphine, or even cocaine is added to cheap cigarettes in order to give them immediate soothing qualities or "to soften" the flavor of an otherwise harsh-smoking tobacco. We cannot accept such statements, applied, at all events, to cigarettes retailed at five, or even six a penny.

The tobacco in such cigarettes is of an inferior and inexpensive kind, we admit, but we have not been able to find the smallest trace of foreign poisons in some very cheap cigarettes which we purchased only recently and submitted to careful analysis. We doubt whether it would pay to add such comparatively expensive poisons. Opium is not cheap, nor is cocaine.

Tobacco of common quality is at any rate infinitely cheaper.

The danger of smoking arises from tobacco poisoning and it is as wholesale and unchecked poisoning of the child with tobacco, chiefly in the form of cigarette smoking, against which the nation is asked to find a remedy. On what lines such a remedy can be made effectual we are not sure.

It is obvious that certain persons exhibit a different susceptibility to the poisonous action of tobacco even in the same country.—London Lancet.

## FRANCE BECOMES FRIGHTENED.

Taking Up the Study of Effect of Alcohol on Body.

Scientific Temperance instruction is getting a strong foothold in France. In the schools, there are now text books covering the question, and the government offers prizes for the best essays on the question, not only by school children, but by mature scholars as well. Temperance restaurants are being promoted in Paris. La Croix Bleue, the gospel temperance propaganda, now has about 4,000 reclaimed drunkards in its ranks. Recently 68 leading physicians, including officers of the medical department of the army and navy, in the department of Finistere, signed a manifesto to impress on the people the dangers of drink, saying that the ravages of alcohol threaten the very existence of the French nation. And this in the country where innocent American soothsayers declare there is no drink problem, because the people drink "pure, harmless wine."

## A Lesson in Etiquette.

One cigarette fiend has received an admonition as to the etiquette of the nauseous little things that will probably last him his short and not very useful life. With the usual indifference of his class to the fitness of things, he strolled aboard the battleship Texas, cigarette in mouth, while the crew was busily engaged in taking on powder. Nobody noticed the idiot for some minutes until he fell under the eagle eye of a detective attached to the ship, who made a jump for him, snatched away the cigarette, flung it over the side into the water, and taking the vaunted offender by the collar, yanked him up before Executive Officer Wadhams, who said hoarsely to him that he will never forget. It is a pity that the executive officer could not have had more cigarette culprits to listen to his heated lecture.

## A Growsome Quip.

"Juggins is in a terrific state of nervous alcoholism," said one unfeeling friend.

"Yes," answered the other, "He always used to be shaking for the drinks. Now he's drinking for the shakes."—Washington Star.

## For Soldiers on the March.

In the Swedish army soldiers on the march have been ordered to refrain from spirits. Oranges and tea have been substituted by the authorities, the effect having proved immeasurably superior to alcoholic drinks.